

scribed as "in front of the oral sucker, between it and the intestinal bifurcation." (Lal, 1938, p. 260) An obviously typographical error occurs here.

The excretory system in the family Psilostomidae has been described as "comprising a subcutaneous net-work of vessels and two main lateral canals which unite in front of the ventral sucker to form a long median stem" (Daves, 1946, p. 99). Unfortunately the details of the excretory system of many of the genera are not known, but in genera like *Psilostomum*, *Lyperorchis*, *Psilorchis*, *Apopharynx* and the present form, the excretory bladder is Y-shaped, the comparative length of the stem and the main branches varying from genus to genus, but in all cases the median stem extends to the base of the posterior testis only. It certainly does not extend anterior to the ventral sucker, as stated by Daves (1946). Indeed, in the two species of *Psilorchis*, the Y-shaped excretory system is very small. Beaver (1939), who investigated the life history of *Psilostomum ondatrae* Price, 1931, found that the excretory bladder in the cercaria is not elongated and is confined to the posterior end, posterior to the genital anlagen and the ventral sucker. It retains the same comparative position in the adult, though the median stem becomes elongated and the excretory system looks typically Y-shaped. Hence, in the opinion of the author the excretory system in the family Psilostomidae should be described as Y-shaped, without limiting the length of the median stem.

The families Psilostomidae and Echinostomidae are closely related and there seems little

difference between the two except for the presence of a collar with spines in the family Echinostomidae. The resemblance is not confined to the adult characters only, since Beaver (1939) found that the miracidia, redia and cercaria of Psilostomes closely resemble those of Echinostomes and the pattern of the life history is the same. In view of such evidence, the presence of a genus with a collar, but without spines, is especially interesting as it joins the two families and may be considered an intermediate form in the evolution of the families Psilostomidae and Echinostomidae.

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MALACOLOGY.—*Hydrobia totteni*, new name for *Turbo minuta* Totten, 1834 (*Gastropoda: Hydrobiidae*). J. P. E. MORRISON, U. S. National Museum.

The species name still in use for the commonest New England salt-marsh-inhabiting hydrobiid snail (*Turbo minuta* Totten, Amer. Journ. Sci. **26** (2): 369, fig. 6. July 1834) was originally thrice preoccupied, by *T. minuta* Brown, 1818; *T. minuta* Michaud, 1828; and *T. minuta* Woodward, 1833. This species has been so "well-known" that no one has given any alternative name, even after Sherborn (Index Animalium 1801-

1850, p. 4101. 1928) listed the homonyms. Since there is no available name known to me, I hereby rename the species *Hydrobia totteni* in honor of its first describer.

Examination of the animals has shown this species to be a true *Hydrobia*, congeneric in *sensu stricto* with the genotype of *Hydrobia* Hartmann, 1821, namely *Turbo stagnalis* Baster, 1765.